

SHELLABILITY AND HIGHER COHEN-MACAULAY CONNECTIVITY OF GENERALIZED CLUSTER COMPLEXES

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ABSTRACT. Let Φ be a finite root system of rank n and let m be a nonnegative integer. The generalized cluster complex $\Delta^m(\Phi)$ was introduced by S. Fomin and N. Reading. It was conjectured by these authors that $\Delta^m(\Phi)$ is shellable and by V. Reiner that it is $(m+1)$ -Cohen-Macaulay, in the sense of Baclawski. These statements are proved in this paper. Analogous statements are shown to hold for the positive part $\Delta_+^m(\Phi)$ of $\Delta^m(\Phi)$. An explicit homotopy equivalence is given between $\Delta_+^m(\Phi)$ and the poset of generalized noncrossing partitions, associated to the pair (Φ, m) by D. Armstrong.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let Φ be a finite root system of rank n and let m be a nonnegative integer. The generalized cluster complex $\Delta^m(\Phi)$ was introduced by S. Fomin and N. Reading [11], soon after it was studied in [19] in the special cases in which Φ has type A or B in the Cartan-Killing classification. If Φ has type A , then faces of $\Delta^m(\Phi)$ can be described in terms of polygonal subdivisions of a convex polygon with $m(n+1)+2$ vertices (see Section 2.2). If $m=1$ and Φ has type A , then $\Delta^m(\Phi)$ is combinatorially isomorphic to the boundary complex of the n -dimensional simplicial associahedron, a classical object of study in enumerative and polyhedral combinatorics. More generally, $\Delta^m(\Phi)$ reduces to the cluster complex $\Delta(\Phi)$ when $m=1$, a simplicial complex of importance in the context of cluster algebras and Y -systems [12, 13]; see [10] for a nice introduction to these topics.

Motivation for defining and studying generalized cluster complexes came from at least two directions. In [11] combinatorial algorithms for determining Coxeter theoretic invariants were given, in which certain identities satisfied by the face numbers of generalized cluster complexes are crucial. On the other hand, it was conjectured by the first author that the m -generalized Narayana (or Fuss-Narayana) numbers defined in [3] for a crystallographic root system Φ form the h -vector of an $(n-1)$ -dimensional Cohen-Macaulay simplicial complex. It follows from the results of this paper (as well as those of [3, 11]) that the generalized cluster complex $\Delta^m(\Phi)$ is the desired complex having these properties (this was verified earlier by the second author in the special cases of [19]). Moreover, it has been shown [2, 6, 11, 19, 20] that the complex $\Delta^m(\Phi)$, as well as a natural subcomplex $\Delta_+^m(\Phi)$ called its positive part, share essentially all enumerative properties of cluster complexes, relating to a variety of interesting structures within the algebraic combinatorics of Coxeter groups, root systems and hyperplane arrangements; see [3] [10, Lecture 5] [11].

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This paper shows that the complexes $\Delta^m(\Phi)$ and $\Delta_+^m(\Phi)$ have attractive topological properties as well. Recall that a simplicial complex Δ is said to be *k-Cohen-Macaulay* (over \mathbb{Z} or some field \mathbb{K}) if the complex obtained from Δ by removing any subset of its vertex set of cardinality less than k is Cohen-Macaulay (over \mathbb{Z} or \mathbb{K}) and has the same dimension as Δ . The following theorem is the main result of this paper.

Theorem 1.1. (i) *The simplicial complex obtained from $\Delta^m(\Phi)$ by removing any subset of its vertex set of cardinality not exceeding m is pure, of dimension $n-1$, and shellable. In particular, $\Delta^m(\Phi)$ is shellable, hence homotopy equivalent to a wedge of $(n-1)$ -dimensional spheres, and $(m+1)$ -Cohen-Macaulay.*
(ii) *The simplicial complex obtained from $\Delta_+^m(\Phi)$ by removing any subset of its vertex set of cardinality not exceeding $m-1$ is pure, of dimension $n-1$, and shellable. In particular, $\Delta_+^m(\Phi)$ is pure of dimension $n-1$ and shellable, hence homotopy equivalent to a wedge of $(n-1)$ -dimensional spheres, and m -Cohen-Macaulay.*

A few comments on the theorem are in order. Shellability of $\Delta^m(\Phi)$ was conjectured by S. Fomin and N. Reading [11, Conjecture 11.3] (see also [1, Problem 6.3]) and verified by the second author [19] when Φ has type *A* or *B*. This conjecture was extended to $\Delta_+^m(\Phi)$ by the authors [6, Conjecture 4.6]. The question of higher Cohen-Macaulay connectivity of $\Delta^m(\Phi)$ was raised by V. Reiner; see [1, p. 17] (later, the same question was raised independently by G. Kalai [14]). The result of Theorem 1.1 in this respect is best possible (see Remark 3.2) and nontrivial even when Φ has type *A*. The Euler characteristic of $\Delta^m(\Phi)$ was computed in [11, Section 11]. It is known [11, Section 10] that the m -generalized Narayana numbers defined in [3] for crystallographic Φ coincide with the entries of the h -vector of $\Delta^m(\Phi)$, except possibly when $m \geq 2$ and Φ contains an irreducible component of type F_4 , E_6 , E_7 or E_8 . Hence the statement on shellability in Theorem 1.1 (i) establishes the conjecture on these numbers, mentioned earlier, in these cases.

The concept of higher Cohen-Macaulay connectivity was introduced by K. Baranowski [7]. We refer the reader to [7] [16] [17, Section III.3] and references given in these sources for other interesting classes of simplicial complexes known to be k -Cohen-Macaulay for some $k \geq 2$.

The general layout of this paper is as follows. Section 2 includes background on simplicial complexes, (generalized) cluster complexes and a related partial order on a finite real reflection group. In particular, a new characterization (Theorem 2.3) of $\Delta^m(\Phi)$, due to the second author [20, 21], is reviewed, generalizing the one for $\Delta(\Phi)$ given by T. Brady and C. Watt [9, Section 8]. The proof of Theorem 1.1, which relies on this characterization, is given in Section 3. That section includes also a computation of the Euler characteristic of $\Delta_+^m(\Phi)$ (Corollary 3.3). Finally some applications to the topology of the posets of generalized noncrossing partitions, introduced and studied by D. Armstrong [2], are given in Section 4.

2. BACKGROUND

Throughout the paper we denote by $|\sigma|$ the cardinality of a finite set σ .

2.1. Simplicial complexes. Let E be a finite set. An (abstract) *simplicial complex* on the ground set E is a collection Δ of subsets of E such that $\tau \subseteq \sigma \in \Delta$

implies $\tau \in \Delta$. The set $V = \{v \in E : \{v\} \in \Delta\}$ is the set of *vertices* of Δ . The elements of Δ are called *faces* and those which are maximal with respect to inclusion are called *facets*. The dimension of a face σ is defined as one less than the cardinality of σ and the dimension of Δ as the maximum dimension of a face. The complex Δ is *pure* if all its facets have the same dimension and *flag* if all its minimal nonfaces have two elements. The k -skeleton $\Delta^{\leq k}$ of Δ is the subcomplex formed by the faces of Δ of dimension at most k . The simplicial join $\Delta_1 * \Delta_2$ of two abstract simplicial complexes Δ_1 and Δ_2 on disjoint ground sets has as its faces the sets of the form $\sigma_1 \cup \sigma_2$, where $\sigma_1 \in \Delta_1$ and $\sigma_2 \in \Delta_2$.

The *link* of $v \in E$ in Δ is defined as $\text{lk}_{\Delta}(v) = \{\sigma \setminus \{v\} : \sigma \in \Delta, v \in \sigma\}$. The *induced subcomplex* or *restriction* of Δ on $A \subseteq E$ is defined as $\Delta_A = \{\sigma \in \Delta : \sigma \subseteq A\}$. We will write $\Delta \setminus v$ for the restriction of Δ on the set $E \setminus \{v\}$. A pure simplicial complex Δ is *shellable* if there exists a total ordering $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_m$ of the set of facets of Δ such that for any given indices $1 \leq i < k \leq m$ there exists $1 \leq j < k$ and $v \in \sigma_k$ with $\sigma_i \cap \sigma_k \subseteq \sigma_j \cap \sigma_k = \sigma_k \setminus \{v\}$. The following lemma is elementary and well known; see, for instance, [15, Section 2].

Lemma 2.1. (i) *If $\Delta \setminus v$ is pure of dimension d and shellable and $\text{lk}_{\Delta}(v)$ is pure of dimension $d - 1$ and shellable for some $v \in E$ then Δ is pure of dimension d and shellable.*

(ii) *The simplicial join of pure shellable complexes is pure and shellable.* \square

When we talk about algebraic or topological properties of an abstract simplicial complex Δ we refer to those of its Stanley-Reisner ring [17, Chapter II] or geometric realization [8, Section 9], respectively. Thus any pure d -dimensional, shellable simplicial complex Δ is Cohen-Macaulay over \mathbb{Z} and all fields and homotopy equivalent to a wedge of spheres of dimension d .

2.2. Generalized cluster complexes. Let Φ be a finite root system spanning \mathbb{R}^n , endowed with the standard inner product, and let Φ^+ be a fixed choice of a positive system with corresponding simple system Π . We assume temporarily that Φ is irreducible and let $\Pi = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$ be ordered so that for some $1 \leq s \leq n$, each of the sets $\Pi_+ = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s\}$ and $\Pi_- = \{\alpha_{s+1}, \dots, \alpha_n\}$ has pairwise orthogonal elements. Let $\Phi_{\geq -1} = \Phi^+ \cup (-\Pi)$ and define the involutions $\tau_{\pm} : \Phi_{\geq -1} \rightarrow \Phi_{\geq -1}$ by

$$\tau_{\varepsilon}(\alpha) = \begin{cases} \alpha, & \text{if } \alpha \in -\Pi_{-\varepsilon} \\ R_{\varepsilon}(\alpha), & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

for $\varepsilon \in \{+, -\}$ and $\alpha \in \Phi_{\geq -1}$, where R_{ε} is the product of the reflections (taken in any order) in the linear hyperplanes in \mathbb{R}^n orthogonal to the elements of Π_{ε} . The product $\mathcal{R} = \tau_- \tau_+$, introduced in [13], can be viewed as a deformation of the Coxeter element in the real reflection group corresponding to Φ . Given a nonnegative integer m , the set

$$\Phi_{\geq -1}^m = \{\alpha^i : \alpha \in \Phi^+ \text{ and } 1 \leq i \leq m\} \cup (-\Pi)$$

consists of the negative simple roots and m copies of each positive root, each copy colored with one of m possible colors. Using the convention $\alpha^1 = \alpha$ for $\alpha \in -\Pi$, the map $\mathcal{R}_m : \Phi_{\geq -1}^m \rightarrow \Phi_{\geq -1}^m$ is defined by

$$\mathcal{R}_m(\alpha^k) = \begin{cases} \alpha^{k+1}, & \text{if } \alpha \in \Phi^+ \text{ and } k < m \\ (\mathcal{R}(\alpha))^1, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

It can be shown [11, Theorem 3.4] that there exists a unique symmetric binary relation on $\Phi_{\geq -1}^m$, called “compatibility”, which has the following two properties:

- α^k is compatible with β^ℓ if and only if $\mathcal{R}_m(\alpha^k)$ is compatible with $\mathcal{R}_m(\beta^\ell)$;
- for $\alpha \in \Pi$, the root $-\alpha$ is compatible with β^ℓ if and only if the simple root expansion of β does not involve α .

The generalized cluster complex $\Delta^m(\Phi)$ is defined in [11, Section 3] as the abstract simplicial complex on the vertex set $\Phi_{\geq -1}^m$ which has as its faces the subsets of mutually compatible elements of $\Phi_{\geq -1}^m$. If Φ is a direct product $\Phi_1 \times \Phi_2$ then $\Delta^m(\Phi)$ is defined as the simplicial join of $\Delta^m(\Phi_1)$ and $\Delta^m(\Phi_2)$.

The complex $\Delta^m(\Phi)$ is flag by definition and pure of dimension $n-1$ [11, Theorem 3.9]. Following [6], we denote by $\Delta_+^m(\Phi)$ the induced subcomplex of $\Delta^m(\Phi)$ on the set of vertices obtained from $\Phi_{\geq -1}^m$ by removing the negative simple roots and call this simplicial complex the *positive part* of $\Delta^m(\Phi)$. For $\alpha \in \Pi$ we denote by Φ_α the standard parabolic root subsystem obtained by intersecting Φ with the linear span of $\Pi \setminus \{\alpha\}$, endowed with the induced positive system $\Phi_\alpha^+ = \Phi^+ \cap \Phi_\alpha$. Let us summarize the properties of $\Delta^m(\Phi)$ which will be of importance for us.

Proposition 2.2. ([11])

- (i) *If Φ is a direct product $\Phi_1 \times \Phi_2$ then $\Delta^m(\Phi) = \Delta^m(\Phi_1) * \Delta^m(\Phi_2)$ and $\Delta_+^m(\Phi) = \Delta_+^m(\Phi_1) * \Delta_+^m(\Phi_2)$.*

Suppose that Φ is irreducible.

- (ii) *If $\alpha \in \Pi$ then $\text{lk}_{\Delta^m(\Phi)}(-\alpha) = \Delta^m(\Phi_\alpha)$.*
- (iii) *The map $\mathcal{R}_m : \Phi_{\geq -1}^m \rightarrow \Phi_{\geq -1}^m$ is a bijection with the following properties:*
 - (a) *$\sigma \in \Delta^m(\Phi)$ if and only if $\mathcal{R}_m(\sigma) := \{\mathcal{R}_m(\alpha) : \alpha \in \sigma\} \in \Delta^m(\Phi)$.*
 - (b) *For any $\beta \in \Phi_{\geq -1}^m$ there exists j such that $\mathcal{R}_m^j(\beta) \in (-\Pi)$. \square*

It is not hard to describe $\Delta^m(\Phi)$ explicitly when Φ has type A_{n-1} [11, 19]. Call a diagonal of a convex polygon \mathbf{P} with $mn + 2$ vertices *m-allowable* if it divides \mathbf{P} into two polygons, each with number of vertices congruent to $2 \pmod{m}$. Then vertices of $\Delta^m(\Phi)$ biject to the *m-allowable* diagonals of \mathbf{P} so that faces correspond to the sets of pairwise noncrossing diagonals of this kind.

2.3. The reflection length order. We will denote by $R(\alpha)$ the reflection in the linear hyperplane in \mathbb{R}^n orthogonal to a nonzero (colored or not) vector $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Let W be the finite real reflection group generated by the set T of reflections $R(\alpha)$ for $\alpha \in \Phi$. For $w \in W$ we denote by $\ell_T(w)$ the smallest integer r such that w can be written as a product of r reflections in T . The set W can be partially ordered by letting

$$u \preceq w \quad \text{if and only if} \quad \ell_T(u) + \ell_T(u^{-1}w) = \ell_T(w),$$

in other words if there exists a shortest factorization of u into reflections in T which is a prefix of such a shortest factorization of v . The order \preceq , called *reflection length order* or *absolute order*, turns W into a graded poset having the identity of W as its unique minimal element and rank function ℓ_T . If Φ has type A_{n-1} , so that W can be realized as the symmetric group of permutations of the set $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, then one can describe more explicitly these concepts as follows. We have $\ell_T(w) = n - c(w)$, where $c(w)$ is the number of cycles of w , and $u \preceq w$ if and only if each cycle of u can be obtained from some cycle of w by deleting elements.

We will assume elementary properties of the order \preceq ; see [9, Section 2] [5, Section 2]. For instance, if $v \preceq u \preceq w$ then $v^{-1}u \preceq v^{-1}w$ and $uv^{-1} \preceq wv^{-1}$.

2.4. Generalized cluster complexes via the reflection length order. Suppose that Φ is irreducible and let N denote the cardinality of Φ^+ . As in Section 2.2, let $\Pi = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$ be ordered so that for some $1 \leq s \leq n$ the sets $\Pi_+ = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s\}$ and $\Pi_- = \{\alpha_{s+1}, \dots, \alpha_n\}$ have pairwise orthogonal elements and let

$$\gamma = R(\alpha_1)R(\alpha_2) \cdots R(\alpha_n)$$

be a corresponding bipartite Coxeter element of W . As in [5, 9] we set $\rho_i = R(\alpha_1)R(\alpha_2) \cdots R(\alpha_{i-1})(\alpha_i)$ for $i \geq 1$, where the α_i are indexed cyclically modulo n (so that $\rho_1 = \alpha_1$), and $\rho_{-i} = \rho_{2N-i}$ for $i \geq 0$ and recall that

$$\begin{aligned} \{\rho_1, \rho_2, \dots, \rho_N\} &= \Phi^+, \\ \{\rho_{N+i} : 1 \leq i \leq s\} &= \{-\rho_1, \dots, -\rho_s\} = -\Pi_+, \\ \{\rho_{-i} : 0 \leq i < n-s\} &= \{-\rho_{N-i} : 0 \leq i < n-s\} = -\Pi_-. \end{aligned}$$

We consider the total order $<$ on the set $\Phi_{\geq -1} = \Phi^+ \cup (-\Pi)$ defined by

$$(1) \quad \rho_{-n+s+1} < \cdots < \rho_0 < \rho_1 < \cdots < \rho_{N+s}.$$

This order induces a total order, which we denote again by $<$, on the set of elements of $\Phi_{\geq -1}^m$ which are positive roots of some fixed color i simply by forgetting the color. For $\tau = \{\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_k\} \subseteq \Phi_{\geq -1}^m$ such that either $\tau \subseteq (-\Pi)$ or τ consists of positive roots of the same color, we let

$$(2) \quad w_\tau = R(\tau_k)R(\tau_{k-1}) \cdots R(\tau_1),$$

where $\tau_1 < \tau_2 < \cdots < \tau_k$, with the convention that w_τ is the identity element of W if $\tau = \emptyset$. For any $\sigma \subseteq \Phi_{\geq -1}^m$ we let

$$(3) \quad w_\sigma = w_{\sigma^+} w_{\sigma^{(m)}} w_{\sigma^{(m-1)}} \cdots w_{\sigma^{(1)}} w_{\sigma^-}$$

where $\sigma^\pm = (-\Pi_\pm) \cap \sigma$ and for $1 \leq i \leq m$, $\sigma^{(i)}$ is the set of elements of σ which are positive roots of color i . The following characterization of $\Delta^m(\Phi)$ generalizes that of $\Delta(\Phi)$ given in [9, Section 8].

Theorem 2.3. ([20] [21, Section 4.3]) *A set $\sigma \subseteq \Phi_{\geq -1}^m$ is a face of $\Delta^m(\Phi)$ if and only if $w_\sigma \preceq \gamma$ and $\ell_T(w_\sigma) = |\sigma|$.* \square

Example 2.4. Suppose that Φ has type A_2 . Then the simple roots α_1, α_2 can be chosen as unit vectors in the Euclidean plane forming an angle of $2\pi/3$ and we have $\Pi_+ = \{\alpha_1\}$, $\Pi_- = \{\alpha_2\}$ and $\Phi^+ = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha\}$, where $\alpha = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$. Moreover, W is the dihedral group of order 6 generated by the reflections $R(\alpha_1)$, $R(\alpha_2)$ and $R(\alpha)$ and $\gamma = R(\alpha_1)R(\alpha_2)$ is a rotation by $2\pi/3$. One can compute easily that $\rho_1 = \alpha_1$, $\rho_2 = \alpha$, $\rho_3 = \alpha_2$, $\rho_4 = -\alpha_1$ and $\rho_0 = \rho_6 = -\alpha_2$. Therefore the total order (1) on the set $\Phi_{\geq -1}$ is given by

$$-\alpha_2 < \alpha_1 < \alpha < \alpha_2 < -\alpha_1.$$

Assume that $m = 1$ and let $\tau = \{\alpha, \alpha_2\}$. We have $w_\tau = R(\alpha_2)R(\alpha) = \gamma$ and hence, according to the condition in Theorem 2.3, τ must be a facet of $\Delta(\Phi)$. Similarly we find that $\Delta(\Phi)$ must have exactly four more facets, namely $\{\alpha_1, \alpha\}$, $\{-\alpha_2, \alpha_1\}$, $\{-\alpha_1, -\alpha_2\}$ and $\{\alpha_2, -\alpha_1\}$, corresponding to the factorizations

$$R(\alpha)R(\alpha_1) = R(\alpha_1)R(-\alpha_2) = R(-\alpha_1)R(-\alpha_2) = R(-\alpha_1)R(\alpha_2)$$

of γ . Indeed, $\Delta(\Phi)$ is the one-dimensional simplicial complex having these five two-element sets as its facets [13, p. 985]. Assume now that $m = 2$ and $\tau = \{\alpha_2^1, \alpha_1^2\}$. We have $w_\tau = R(\alpha_1^2)R(\alpha_2^1) = R(\alpha_1)R(\alpha_2) = \gamma$ and hence, by Theorem 2.3, τ is a

facet of $\Delta^2(\Phi)$. Similarly we find that $\Delta^2(\Phi)$ has the following 12 two-element sets as its facets: $\{\alpha_1^1, \alpha^1\}$, $\{\alpha_1^1, \alpha^2\}$, $\{\alpha_1^2, \alpha^2\}$, $\{\alpha^1, \alpha_2^1\}$, $\{\alpha^1, \alpha_2^2\}$, $\{\alpha^2, \alpha_2^2\}$, $\{\alpha_2^1, \alpha_1^2\}$, $\{-\alpha_2, \alpha_1^1\}$, $\{-\alpha_2, \alpha_1^2\}$, $\{\alpha_2^1, -\alpha_1\}$, $\{\alpha_2^2, -\alpha_1\}$ and $\{-\alpha_1, -\alpha_2\}$. \square

Given $w \preceq \gamma$, we denote by $\Delta_+^m(w)$ the subcomplex of $\Delta_+^m(\Phi)$ consisting of those faces σ for which $w_\sigma \preceq w$. Clearly the dimension of $\Delta_+^m(w)$ is at most $\ell_T(w) - 1$. It follows from [5, Lemma 2.1 (iv)] that $\Delta_+^m(w)$ coincides with the induced subcomplex of $\Delta^m(\Phi)$ on the vertex set of positive colored roots $\alpha \in \Phi_{\geq -1}^m$ satisfying $R(\alpha) \preceq w$. We will denote this vertex set by $\Phi_+^m(w)$, so that $\Phi_+^m(\gamma)$ is the vertex set of $\Delta_+^m(\Phi)$. When $m = 1$ the complex $\Delta_+^m(w)$, written simply as $\Delta_+(w)$, is homeomorphic to a triangulation of a simplex of dimension $\ell_T(w) - 1$ [9, Corollary 7.7] (in particular it is pure of that dimension) and was shown to be shellable in [5, Theorem 7.1].

Theorem 2.5. ([5, 9]) *For any $w \preceq \gamma$ the complex $\Delta_+(w)$ is pure of dimension $\ell_T(w) - 1$ and shellable. Moreover, it is homeomorphic to a ball.* \square

Our definitions of $\Delta_+^m(w)$ and $\Phi_+^m(w)$ extend naturally when Φ is reducible. More precisely, if $\Phi = \Phi_1 \times \Phi_2$ then $\gamma = \gamma_1 \gamma_2$, where γ_i is a bipartite Coxeter element for the reflection group W_i corresponding to Φ_i , and $w \preceq \gamma$ if and only if $w = w_1 w_2$ with $w_1 \preceq \gamma_1$ and $w_2 \preceq \gamma_2$. For $\sigma \in \Delta_+^m(\Phi)$ we can write $\sigma = \sigma_1 \cup \sigma_2$ with $\sigma_i \in \Delta_+^m(\Phi_i)$ for $i = 1, 2$ and define $w_\sigma = w_{\sigma_1} w_{\sigma_2}$. The subcomplex $\Delta_+^m(w)$ of $\Delta_+^m(\Phi)$ consisting of those faces σ with $w_\sigma \preceq w$ is equal to the simplicial join of $\Delta_+^m(w_1)$ and $\Delta_+^m(w_2)$ and has vertex set $\Phi_+^m(w) = \Phi_+^m(w_1) \cup \Phi_+^m(w_2)$.

3. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.1

Theorem 1.1 will be derived from the following proposition.

Proposition 3.1. *Fix an index $1 \leq j \leq m$.*

- (i) *Given $w \preceq \gamma$, the induced subcomplex of $\Delta_+^m(w)$ on any subset of its vertex set $\Phi_+^m(w)$ containing all positive roots in $\Phi_+^m(w)$ of color j is pure of dimension $\ell_T(w) - 1$ and shellable.*
- (ii) *The induced subcomplex of $\Delta^m(\Phi)$ on any subset of the vertex set of $\Delta^m(\Phi)$ containing all positive roots of color j is pure of dimension $n - 1$ and shellable.*

Proof. (i) In view of the discussion following Theorem 2.5 and Lemma 2.1 (ii), we may assume that Φ is irreducible. Let $r = \ell_T(w)$ and recall that the dimension of $\Delta_+^m(w)$ does not exceed $r - 1$. Let $\Delta_A^m(w)$ denote the induced subcomplex of $\Delta_+^m(w)$ on the vertex set $A \subseteq \Phi_+^m(w)$. Suppose that A contains all positive roots in $\Phi_+^m(w)$ of color j . To simplify notation we set $\Delta = \Delta_A^m(w)$ and let τ be any face of Δ . By Theorem 2.3 we have

$$w_\tau = w_{\tau(m)} w_{\tau(m-1)} \cdots w_{\tau(1)} \preceq w$$

in the notation of (3), and $\ell_T(w_\tau) = |\tau|$. It follows that $w_{\tau(j)} \preceq u$ where

$$u = (w_{\tau(m)} \cdots w_{\tau(j+1)})^{-1} w (w_{\tau(j-1)} \cdots w_{\tau(1)})^{-1} \preceq w$$

and $\ell_T(u) = r - |\tau| + |\tau^{(j)}|$. Observe that the set obtained from $\tau^{(j)}$ by uncoloring its elements is a face of $\Delta_+(u)$, which is pure of dimension $\ell_T(u) - 1$ by Theorem 2.5. Hence there exists a set $\sigma^{(j)}$ containing $\tau^{(j)}$ and consisting of $\ell_T(u)$ positive roots of color j such that $w_{\sigma^{(j)}} = u$. Setting $\sigma^{(i)} = \tau^{(i)}$ for all $1 \leq i \leq m$ with $i \neq j$, we obtain a subset σ of the vertex set of $\Delta_+^m(\Phi)$ such that $\tau \subseteq \sigma$, $w_\sigma = w$

and $|\sigma| = \ell_T(w) = r$. It follows from Theorem 2.3 that σ is a face of $\Delta^m(\Phi)$, and hence of $\Delta_+^m(w)$. Notice that (i) A contains all positive roots in $\Phi_+^m(w)$ of color j , (ii) $\sigma \setminus \tau = \sigma^{(j)} \setminus \tau^{(j)}$ consists only of such roots and (iii) $\tau \subseteq A$. As a consequence we have $\sigma \subseteq A$. Therefore σ is an $(r-1)$ -dimensional face of Δ containing τ . This proves that Δ is pure of dimension $r-1$.

To prove that Δ is shellable we proceed by induction on r and the cardinality of A , the statement being trivial for $r \leq 1$. Let S be the set of all pairs (α, i) such that $\alpha \in A$ has color i , considered with the total ordering in which (α, i) precedes (α', i') if either $i < i'$ or $i = i'$ and $\alpha < \alpha'$ in the order of roots (1). Theorem 2.3 implies that if (α, i) is the smallest or the largest element of S then $\text{lk}_\Delta(\alpha)$ coincides with the complex $\Delta_B^m(u)$, where $u = wR(\alpha)$ in the former case and $u = R(\alpha)w$ in the latter, and $B = A \cap \Phi_+^m(u)$. Observe that B contains all roots in $\Phi_+^m(u)$ of color j and hence, by the previous paragraph and the induction hypothesis, $\text{lk}_\Delta(\alpha)$ is pure of dimension $\ell(u) - 1 = r - 2$ and shellable. We now distinguish two cases. If A does not contain any vertices of color other than j then Δ is combinatorially isomorphic to $\Delta_+(w)$ and hence shellable by Theorem 2.5. Otherwise the smallest or the largest pair (α, i) in S satisfies $i \neq j$. We already know that $\text{lk}_\Delta(\alpha)$ is pure $(r-2)$ -dimensional and shellable. By the same argument $\Delta \setminus \alpha = \Delta_{A \setminus \{\alpha\}}^m(w)$ is pure $(r-1)$ -dimensional and shellable, since $A \setminus \{\alpha\}$ contains all roots in $\Phi_+^m(w)$ of color j . Part (i) of Lemma 2.1 implies that Δ is shellable as well.

(ii) Let $\Delta_A^m(\Phi)$ denote the induced subcomplex of $\Delta^m(\Phi)$ on the vertex set $A \subseteq \Phi_{\geq -1}^m$. Suppose that A contains all positive roots of color j and set $\Delta = \Delta_A^m(\Phi)$. We proceed by induction on the rank n of Φ and the cardinality of A and assume again, as we may, that Φ is irreducible. If A does not contain any negative simple root then the result follows from the special case $w = \gamma$ of part (i). If $\alpha = -\alpha_i \in A$ for some $\alpha_i \in \Pi$ then $\Delta \setminus \alpha = \Delta_{A \setminus \{\alpha\}}^m(\Phi)$ is pure of dimension $n-1$ and shellable by induction. Moreover, by Proposition 2.2 (ii) we have $\text{lk}_\Delta(\alpha) = \Delta_B^m(\Phi_\alpha)$, where $B = (\Phi_\alpha)_{\geq -1} \cap A$, so that $\text{lk}_\Delta(\alpha)$ is pure of dimension $n-2$ and shellable, again by induction. Part (i) of Lemma 2.1 implies that Δ is pure of dimension $n-1$ and shellable. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.1. (i) In view of Proposition 2.2 (i) and Lemma 2.1 (ii) we may assume, once again, that Φ is irreducible. Suppose that $B \subseteq \Phi_{\geq -1}^m$ has at most m elements and let Δ_A denote the induced subcomplex of $\Delta^m(\Phi)$ on the vertex set $A = \Phi_{\geq -1}^m \setminus B$. If for some $1 \leq i \leq m$ the set B does not contain any positive root of color i then Δ_A is pure $(n-1)$ -dimensional and shellable by Proposition 3.1 (ii). Otherwise let $\beta \in B$ and, by part (b) of Proposition 2.2 (iii), choose j so that $\mathcal{R}_m^j(\beta) \in (-\Pi)$. Let $B' = \mathcal{R}_m^j(B)$ and $A' = \Phi_{\geq -1}^m \setminus B'$. Part (a) of Proposition 2.2 (iii) implies that Δ_A is combinatorially isomorphic to the induced subcomplex $\Delta_{A'}$ of $\Delta^m(\Phi)$ on the vertex set A' . Since A' must contain all positive roots of color i for some $1 \leq i \leq m$, the result follows as in the first part of the argument.

(ii) Removing at most $m-1$ vertices from $\Delta_+^m(\Phi)$ leaves all positive roots of color i in place for at least one index $1 \leq i \leq m$. Hence the result follows from the special case $w = \gamma$ of Proposition 3.1 (i). \square

Remark 3.2. It is known [7, Theorem 2.1 (a)] that if a simplicial complex Δ is k -Cohen-Macaulay then for any non-maximal face $\sigma \in \Delta$ the complex $\text{lk}_\Delta(\sigma)$ has at least k vertices. On the other hand any codimension one face of $\Delta^m(\Phi)$ is contained

in exactly $m + 1$ facets [11, Proposition 3.10]. It follows that $m + 1$ is the largest integer k for which $\Delta^m(\Phi)$ is k -Cohen-Macaulay. A similar statement follows for $\Delta_+^m(\Phi)$ since there exist codimension one faces of $\Delta_+^m(\Phi)$ which are contained in exactly m facets of $\Delta_+^m(\Phi)$ (any positive facet of $\Delta^m(\Phi_\alpha)$, with $\alpha \in \Pi$, will be such a codimension one face of $\Delta_+^m(\Phi)$).

The following corollary completes a proof of [6, Conjecture 4.6].

Corollary 3.3. *The complex $\Delta_+^m(\Phi)$ has the homotopy type of a wedge of spheres of dimension $n - 1$. If Φ is irreducible then the number of these spheres is equal to*

$$N^+(\Phi, m - 1) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{e_i + (m - 1)h - 1}{e_i + 1},$$

where h is the Coxeter number and e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n are the exponents of Φ .

Proof. The first statement is part of Theorem 1.1 (ii). For the second statement it suffices to show that $\Delta_+^m(\Phi)$ has reduced Euler characteristic $\tilde{\chi}(\Delta_+^m(\Phi)) = (-1)^{n-1} N^+(\Phi, m - 1)$. This was shown in [6] for irreducible root systems Φ of classical type with a proof that can be extended to any type. We give the details here for the record. To match the notation of [6] we write $\Phi = \Phi_I$, where I is an index set in bijection with Π , and denote by Φ_J the parabolic root subsystem corresponding to $J \subseteq I$. We also define $N^+(\Phi_I, m)$ multiplicatively on the irreducible components of Φ_I , if Φ_I is reducible. As was mentioned in Remark 3 of [6, Section 7], Theorem 3.7 in [11] implies that equation (6) in [6] holds without any restriction on Φ . Multiplying both sides with $(-1)^{k-1}$ and summing over k we get

$$(-1)^{|I|-1} \tilde{\chi}(\Delta^m(\Phi_I)) = \sum_{J \subseteq I} (-1)^{|J|-1} \tilde{\chi}(\Delta_+^m(\Phi_J)).$$

On the other hand

$$(-1)^{|I|-1} \tilde{\chi}(\Delta^m(\Phi_I)) = \sum_{J \subseteq I} N^+(\Phi_J, m - 1)$$

by Propositions 11.1 and 12.3 in [11]. Inclusion-exclusion implies the desired formula for $\tilde{\chi}(\Delta_+^m(\Phi))$. \square

Remark 3.4. Using results of [5, Section 4] (in particular [5, Corollary 4.6]) it is possible to show that removing the vertices of $\Delta_+(w)$ in the order prescribed by (1) gives a vertex decomposition of $\Delta_+(w)$, in the sense of [15], for any $w \preceq \gamma$. It follows from the proofs of our results in this section that $\Delta^m(\Phi)$ and $\Delta_+^m(\Phi)$ are vertex decomposable as well.

4. GENERALIZED NONCROSSING PARTITIONS

In this section we discuss some connections with the posets of generalized non-crossing partitions, defined and studied by D. Armstrong [2]. Let $\gamma \in W$ be any Coxeter element and $\mathbf{L}_W^{(m)}$ denote the set of m -tuples (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_m) of elements of W satisfying $w_1 w_2 \cdots w_m \preceq \gamma$ and

$$\ell_T(w_1 w_2 \cdots w_m) = \ell_T(w_1) + \ell_T(w_2) + \cdots + \ell_T(w_m).$$

We partially order this set by letting

$$(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_m) \preceq (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_m) \text{ if } u_i \preceq w_i \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq m$$

(this is the dual to the partial order defined in [2]). The isomorphism type of $\mathbf{L}_W^{(m)}$ does not depend on the choice of γ .

Remark 4.1. We have $(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_m) \in \mathbf{L}_W^{(m)}$ whenever $(w_1, w_2, \dots, w_m) \in \mathbf{L}_W^{(m)}$ and $u_i \preceq w_i$ for all $1 \leq i \leq m$.

The poset $\mathbf{L}_W^{(m)}$ has a unique minimal element $\hat{0}$ and is graded with rank function $\ell_T(w_1, w_2, \dots, w_m) := \ell_T(w_1 w_2 \cdots w_m)$. Now let γ be as in Section 2.4. By Theorem 2.3 we have

$$f(\sigma) = (w_{\sigma^{(m)}}, w_{\sigma^{(m-1)}}, \dots, w_{\sigma^{(1)}}) \in \mathbf{L}_W^{(m)}$$

for any face σ of $\Delta_+^m(\Phi)$. Recall that the *upper truncation* $P^{\leq k}$ of a graded poset P is the induced subposet on the set of elements of rank at most k (see [18, Chapter 3] for basic background on partially ordered sets). If Δ is a simplicial complex then a map $g : \Delta - \{\emptyset\} \rightarrow P$ is *order preserving* if $g(\tau) \leq g(\sigma)$ holds in P whenever $\tau \subseteq \sigma$ are nonempty faces of Δ . In what follows, we say that a poset P has a certain topological property if the geometric realization of the simplicial complex of chains in P [8, Section 9] has the same property.

Theorem 4.2. *The map*

$$f : \Delta_+^m(\Phi) - \{\emptyset\} \rightarrow \mathbf{L}_W^{(m)} - \hat{0}$$

is well defined and order preserving and induces a homotopy equivalence between the skeleton $(\Delta_+^m(\Phi))^{\leq k-1}$ and $(\mathbf{L}_W^{(m)})^{\leq k} - \hat{0}$ for all $1 \leq k \leq n$.

In particular, $\mathbf{L}_W^{(m)} - \hat{0}$ is homotopy equivalent to $\Delta_+^m(\Phi)$.

Proof. Let us write $\Delta = \Delta_+^m(\Phi)$ and $\mathbf{L} = \mathbf{L}_W^{(m)}$, to simplify notation. That the map f is well defined and order preserving follows from Theorem 2.3. Moreover we have $\ell_T(f(\sigma)) = |\sigma|$ for all $\sigma \in \Delta$ and hence f induces a well defined order preserving map from $\Delta^{\leq k-1}$ to $\mathbf{L}^{\leq k} - \hat{0}$ for all $1 \leq k \leq n$. To complete the proof, by Quillen's Fiber Theorem [8, Theorem 10.5 (i)] it suffices to show that $f^{-1}(\mathbf{L}_{\leq x})$ is contractible for all $x \in \mathbf{L} - \hat{0}$. Indeed, it follows directly from the definitions and Remark 4.1 that if $x = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_m)$ then $f^{-1}(\mathbf{L}_{\leq x})$ is combinatorially isomorphic to the simplicial join of the complexes $\Delta_+^m(w_i)$ for $1 \leq i \leq m$, which is contractible by Theorem 2.5. \square

Remark 4.3. (i) It follows from Corollary 3.3 and Theorem 4.2 that $\mathbf{L}_W^{(m)} - \hat{0}$ is homotopy equivalent to a wedge of $(n-1)$ -dimensional spheres. With some more work, and using the previous statement as well as the main result of [4], one can show that the poset $\mathbf{L}_W^{(m)} \cup \hat{1}$, obtained from $\mathbf{L}_W^{(m)}$ by adjoining a maximum element $\hat{1}$, is homotopy Cohen-Macaulay (hence Cohen-Macaulay). We omit the details since a stronger statement, namely that $\mathbf{L}_W^{(m)} \cup \hat{1}$ is shellable, has been proved by D. Armstrong and H. Thomas [2, Theorem 3.7.2].

(ii) The proof of Theorem 4.2 shows that any order ideal \mathcal{I} in $\mathbf{L}_W^{(m)} - \hat{0}$ is homotopy equivalent to the subcomplex $f^{-1}(\mathcal{I})$ of $\Delta_+^m(\Phi)$.

(iii) In the case $m = 1$ and $k = n-1$, Theorem 4.2 gives a new proof of the fact [4, Corollary 4.4] that the Möbius number $\mu(\hat{0}, \gamma)$ of $\mathbf{L}_W^{(1)}$ is equal, up to the sign $(-1)^n$, to the number of facets of $\Delta_+(\Phi)$ (positive clusters associated to Φ).

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